HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

MR. GLADSIONE DEFINES HIS PERSONAL POSITION.

The Premier's Great Speech on the Second Reading of His Bill in the Commons.

A BOLD DECLARATION OF HIS VIEWS AND PRINCIPLES.

The Measure for the Sole Purpose of Giving Peace and Contentment to Ireland.

London, May 10.—At the hour for the opening of the session the House of Commons was crowded in every part. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, and M. Floquette, President of the French Onamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors in the galleries.

When Mr Gladstone arose he was received with loud cheers. On quiet heing restored the Premier moved the

being restored the Premier moved the second reading of the home rule bill. He said he did not intend at present to ask the House to continue the de-bate on the bill from day to day.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPRECH. Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his mo-tion was indistinct, hourse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position, which he had entirely refrained f om making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period desired home rule in Ireland as incompatible with imperial unity. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!" "That was it exactly." Cheere.]
The contradiction had come from some members who visited Midlothian, making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless statements.
[Cheers.] In 1871 he expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of home rule, as the statement. contemplated nothing leading to a severance of the Empire. [Parnellite cheers.] Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding the bome rule. Firstly, it must show that it was desired by the great mass of the people of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivocally presented until the passing of the representation of the people art [cheers]; secondly, was of the empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he sought under the name of home rule was simply

The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of cause, for they were dealing with a people and country whose radical sympathies were against law, especially criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or the obeyance of the Irish people. Altera operative and reform measures had been tried. They had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of ccercion especially had been the medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. [Parnellite cheers] Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be sat sfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regards the auto-nomy of Ireland being a measee to unity of the Empire, he reminded the House that the rame argument was employed sgainst Canadian in-dependence. When it was decided to concede home rule to Canada, Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. [Irish cheers.] He (Giadetone) sat in Parliament during

THE AUTONOMY OF IRELAND.

THE WHOLE CANADIAN CONTROVERSY, taking as a young man an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland [opposition cheers] not in every particular—so the bill offered to Ireland is different in im-portant details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But, although not parallel, their positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of C. mida? Government from Downing sheet. These tew words embrace the whole controversy, government from Downing street meaning, of course, government from Westminster, ["Hear! Hear!"] What was the cry of those who resisted autonomy in Canada? It was the cry which has alopt a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion f the relations of Canada and England then, there was very great danger to

THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE. but it was the remedy for the mis-chief, not the mischief itself, which was regarded as dangerous. [Irieh cheers.] In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. There is danger to the unity of the empire in our present relations with Ireland. But the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remady instead of to the existing mischief. [Cheers] In those danger that the Premier had the remaining mischief. [Cheers] In those ington feared that the Premier had days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in the house as rebels. [Prolonged government and Parnellite cheers.] the Some of those ap-called rebels were Protes ants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were French extraction Catholic? No, sir. The English in Upper Canada did ex-actly the same thing. Both rebelled. Me (Gladstone) remembered O'Con-nell, in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French Canadian leader, Pepineau, eaying: "This case is just the case of Ireland, with this difference—the Canadian agilator has 'O' at the end of his name instead of at the beginning." [Laughter.] The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the politi-cal difficulty began, and the victors were the vanquished. If we were the military victors the Canadiavs were

VICTORIOUS IN THE PIELD OF REASON. Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic, approv-ing the vival principles in the bill. [Chress and derisive cries.] He saked that the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless

(hear, hear) if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had confermed the bill.

(Cheere.) Coming the leading objections to the bill, he said is noticed but the distrement of the cheep to the control of the cheep to the control of the cheep to the cheep that the first was the objection to the exclusion of Irish mombes from the imperial Parliament as a freigh of the cardinal principle that there ought | May Crop Reports of the Buseau of no to be trx tion without representa-tion. The opporats of the bill and that England could never only see tox ation in Ireland without represents tion, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such action for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Besides the general constitutional objection, there existed regret that there would cease to be symbolical representation of the unity of the empire through the absence of Irish members. Now, history has shown us that in foreign, or what he preferred to call over sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. [Hear, hear, and cries of "oh."] It is a wonder that in a country with woss so great and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still, the bill provides that Ireland shall not be

EXCLUDED FROM IMPERIAL AFFAIRS. Clause 29 provides for a recall of be representatives in both houses of the Irish Parliament before the Parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clame provides that on certain conditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of money for seembly may vote same of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizance. He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war, when Ireland would be exposed to the common danger, the Irish assembly would respond to a measure from the Great by vering sage from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the war, [Op-position laughter.] Though abiding in the principle that the Irish mem-bers should not sit in the Imperial Parliament, the government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to the customs and excise duties, Irish members would be enabled to appear in Parliament and share in the debate. [Cries of hear, hear.] The government was also willing to appoint a joint commission from the Euglish and Irish Parliaments, which would meet from time to time to consider some questions of

Imputat or common interest. No great question such as succession to the crown ought to fall under the discussion of this second ry authority, but many ques ions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct com-munication between both Parliaments He would therefore propose, on behalf of the government, some plan of the kind. He proceeded to explain that the government remained undecided as to the conditions under which Ir sh

NEW SYSTEM OF BLECTION.

He would certainly have no jealousy of the Irish members. If they should reappear in their force he would rather have them amply than scantily and jea'ously treated. In conclusion, he declared that the main object of the bill was to abolish, root and branch, the discontent prevailing in Ireland, and to restore social order by the removal, not merely of the symptoms, but of the cause of all that discontent. If the op, onents of the bill had an alternative policy, what was it? He asked if Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling Ireland, what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the lovalists in Belfast last November? The English Government might be daring, but not so daring as to undertake the reconstruction of the Irish government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lorn Hartington had a plan, let him He appealed to Lord declare it. Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached

a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of eafety. [Cheers.] All men ought to know their own mind and ought to tell it. The fate of Ireland could not be esst in the lottery of politics. [Parnellite cheers.] He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let the op-ponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a cal, able read through the darkness, Cheers. | "The members of the House of Commons have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of 1103 years, aye, of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character the hearis and affections of the Irish people, and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation." [Loud and prolonged

cheering BORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who on rising was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an alternative measure, he failed to remember a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentionists to take, who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the House could be immediately revised. He believed that the concession made to-night would not meet with the demand of Mr. Chambarlain. In conclusion he moved that the oill be read

six months hence. The debate adjourned until Thursday.

THE OUTLOOK. The supporters of the bill are very discontented at the prospect of the length of debate under Mr. Gladstone's refusal to give it day to day considera-tion. It is the opinion of the lebby of the House that, if defeated, Mr. Glad-stone will resign and not sak for the dissolution of Parliament, and that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington

Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet, Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the

to form a new Cabinet.

Valley. Lundborg's perfume, Marchal Niel

POSITIVELY DESIED.

Agriculture-Southern Postal Chauges-Uapital Notes.

ISPECIAL TO THE APPEAL. Washixorox, May 10. - Senator Voorhees, having his attention called to the sensational press dispatch i om Chattanooga in regard to the al eged attenti ns of Mr. Dodge of New York to his daughter, said: "It would be hard to conceive more mis-statements in the same space. I have but one daughter, and her name is not Rose She was never in Chattanooga, nor in

large means and extensive operations He is the son of the late Hon. Wm. C. Dodge of New York, and I never knew a gentleman more utterly in-capable of the conduct attributed to him than he is. There is not a word of truth in the entire dispatch."

THE GROLOGICAL SURVEY. The New York Sun commends Mr. Herbert of Alabama, in proposing to restrict the work and publication of the geological survey. It says: "There is no sense, nor reason, nor wisdom in the manner in which the work has been carried on of late. It has been extravagant and has gone far beyond all proper bounds."

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr J. H Taylor introduced a bill to pen-ion William Romans, and Mr. Peel bills to pension Elizabeth Hobbs and John Harper of Benton county,

Arkansas. SOUTHERN POSTAL CHANGES. New postoffices - Crosby, Henry

county, John Crosby, po-tmaster Johnson, Crenshaw county, Ala. Sarah A McNeal, postmistress George's Creek, Marion county, Ark. Jas S Hadson, postmaster; Olio, Van Buren county, Tenn, John M

Johnson, postmaster.
Foorth-class postmasters commissioned—Edward C. Coats, McKinley, Ala.; Aaron L. Richetts, Mundell, Ala.; Hiram A. Sawyer, Spar, Miss. James H. Harrison, Tilden, Miss. Jacob T. Harmon, Wallace, Miss. John W. Price, Gilt Edge, Tenn. Samuel B. Larne, Parrottsville, Tenn. Wm. E. Sykes, Sykes, Smith county, Tenn.

Star service established -Dandridge to Sandy Ridge, Tenn , and ba k twice a week from July 1st. Star service changes—Mississippi:
Hazlehurst to Westville, from July
1st, reduce service to two trips a week
between Steen's Creek and Westville,
a distance of twenty-seven miles; Martinsville to Brun's Falls, from June

members of au Irish commission should appear in the Imperial Parliament. The government did not consider this to be a vial point. In his conjuston, if the Irish members came back in any numbers it would be did not consider this to be a vial point. In his children to be a vial point. In his children to be a vial point. In his children to be a vial point of the point o 1st, extend service to end at Erins-worth, Copiah county, increa-ing miles, then increase service three times a week. Special service from Browns Wells to Ainsworth, Miss.,discontinued from May 31st.

May Crop Report of the Bureau o Agriculture,

Washington, May 10.—The May crop report of the Department of Agr culture indicat as n improvement during April of two points in wheat, with a general average of condition at 95. There is no marked charge any shere, but a slight a vauce is noted in the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland. The May average last year was 70. The reason has been faverable, and the crop's more advanced than usual. The averages in principal States are: New York, 98; Pennsyl-vania, 95; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 91; In-diana, 98; Illinois 92; Missouri, 101;

Kanses, 87. The condit on of the averages 96; of barley, 97.
Cotton planting has been delayed by c ld rains on the Atlantic coast, and by overflows on the Gulf coast. The proportion to be planted in May averages 20 per cent. In average years the proportion does not exceed 14 or 15 per cent. The stand is necessarily defective on wet areas, but to planting is rapidly filling the gans. The proportions already planted are as follows: North Caroline, 53; South Carolina, 82; Georgia, 83; Fiorida, 94; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 76; Louisiens, 77; Texas, 81; Atkanses, 75

Tennessee, 77 While the sesson has been more advanced than usual north of the thirth-seventh parallel, every snow of early April in the West, and the exesse of rain prior to April 15th, have retuded spring plowing. It is somewhat more advanced than usual in the States between Maine and North Carolina and Wisconsin and Minnesota. Eisewhere in the South, the Cen ral West, the Missouri Valley, and on the Pacific coast it is below

a rerage. the corn-growing States the In preparation for seeding is later than in regions where small grains pre-dominate. It is estimated that 72 per cent. is done; in average years 75 per cent. is the proportion.

Frauds in Public Lands. WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his response to the Senate resolution calling for the number of special agents employed in his office, and their du ies, says that if the increased force recommended in his annual report be granted, the entries suspended port be granted, the entries suspended by his order of April 3, 1885, can all be investigated and disposed of in about a year and a half. A large percentage of these entries, he thinks, are fraudulent. The proportion of new cases that will require such investigation will be much less than in those previous to April 3, 1885, since the order of suspension had the ef-fect to materially check the making or completion of fraudulent entries. It was the ease with which frauds could be perpetrated under existing laws, and the immunity offered by a hasty issue of pa-tents, he says, that encouraged the making of fictitious and fraudulent entries. The cer ainty of a thorough investigation would restrain such practices, but great fraud must inevitably exist so long as the opportunity of fraud is preserved in the laws and so long as it is hoped by the procurers and promo ers of fraud that examinans may be impeded or suppres ed. The Commissioner renews his recom-

PASN.

Root of the Matter and Ought

THAT CONGRESS SHOULD NOT

to Kill the Cullom Bill. Lin'sville Courier-Journal: Senate Committee on leters at a Comme es during the reces entered upon a most thorough investiga ion of the railroad question, and as a resu't in-troduced what is known as the Cul-This bill organizes a National Rail-

road Commission, the o jections to which the Courier-Journal has pointed out from time to time, and which we Florida, and never in Chattanooga, nor in Florida, and never received any attentions from Mr. Dodge, Miss Rose Voorhees is my brother's daughter. I know Mr. Dodge very well and esteem him very highly. He is a gentleman of refinement, high social standing and a busicess man of larger means and extensive constitutes. are very certain will result in commermercial and political evils at no distant day.

The Senate committee learned enough during its investigations to fully appreciate the arguments against any absolute prohibition of a smaller any absolute prohibition of a smaller than a short haul.

charge for a long than a short haul. In the bill such a charge was recog-nized under certain circumstances as nized under certain circumstances as just and necessary. It is the very corner-s'one of the whole system of competition, which in Americs, if it has not settled all disputed points to the entire satisfaction of the public, has at least given us the cheapest system of freight transportation known to the civil zed world.

Wednesday, by a vote of 29 to 25

Wednesday, by a vote of 29 to 25, the Senate adopted an amendment prohibiting any greater charge for a short than for a long haul. The passege by Congress and the approval by the President of such an act would precipitate a commercial disaster such as the country has never known. It would change in a day the whole system of rates, through and local.
It interferes with free interchange of

commercial commodities. It puts an embargo on all foreign commerce.
It limits to a very narrow range the

market for all farm produce.
It depreciates the value of every bushel of wheat, of every bale of cotton in the farmer's hand or of the coming crop.

Instead of lowering, it will advance reight rates, through and local. It aims to annul the natural advantages of points where water and rail transportation compete, and puts all on a dead level; it says that when a man locates on the top of a hill his rates should be no more than his neighbor's who settles at the foot.
This who leque too has been gone

over time and again in this country a d in Europe. The present rates are not constructed by the will or in acc rdauce with the wish of one man. They are the result of fifty years of in-creasing competition. About them has grown up the met gigantic com-mercial system finte ual and external, of which the world has any knowledge. This system the Senate pro-poses to paralyze by the Camden

If such a law is passed and the railread managers should apply it to mor-row it would precipitate an industrial It would impair the value of every mill and foundry, of every dwelling

and storehouse in all the cities from New York to San Francisco. It would depreciate the value of every acre of land given to agriculture. It would turn back the wheels of pro-

gress twenty five years.
Undoubtedly there are evils connected with our railroad system, but they can be traced directly to ignorant or corrupt legislation. Stockholders are robbed under special provisions in peculiar charters. Confiding citizens are mi-led by offers of land grants and bounties. Government subsidies and bounties. Government subsidies have corrupted Congress and commerce, but this Camden amendment rectifies no evil, but precipitates

It will compel hundreds of rallroads to abandon all competitive traffic, all through business, all long hauls. The system which makes it possible to ship through cars from Omaha to New York will slowly disintegrats. It will destroy all argument for a uniform gauge. It makes it necessary to break the various trunk lines into local

The Louisville and Nashville would be compelled to refuse business to Memphis, to New Orleans, to Montgomery. It would have to confine it-self strictly to local business, to noncompetitive business, and just in pro-portion as this decreased its net revenues would it be compelled to advance its local rates.

All the trank lines from Chicaso, except the Grand Trunk of Carala, would withdraw all effort to get grain for Liverpool or meat for New York, The Grand Touck could advance through r, t-s 50 per ceut, and get practically a lit could handle

Our export trade would dwindle to small proportions. Distress and low prices would everywhere prevail. The evils of the tariff would be intensified by this commercial revolution, and three men would be idle where one is

The effect on financial affairs would be amentable. Numbers of railroads could only pass from one system, the system of competition, to the system of restriction and national regulation, through bankruptey.
The Courier-Journal is no slarmist,

but it knows that we cannot interfere with the very foundation of business without shaking the whole structure.

Give Up the Fight. New York, May 10.—The piano makers who are demanding ten hours pay for eight hours work assembled yesterday to listen to recolutions by the Grand Lodge, declaring their strike to be a failure and ordering the men back to their shops this morning. The men in Steinway's and in Weber's factories are condemned for not going out for eight hours, and the resolu-tions saddle upon them the responsi-bility for the failure. The resolutions state that the movement should be de-ferred until some future time. The resolutions were accepted by the meeting, and they will be put through the formality of adoption by the various organizations.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twentymendation that the pre-emption, five cents a bottle.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR A BIG SPRING BUSINESS.

Prices Very Firm, With No Signs of Weakening-The Effect of A Plain Statement That Goes to the the Labor Troubles.

> IMPRCIAL TO THE APPEAL. PRILADELPHIA, PA., May 10.—The labor egitations have not weakened prices in iron, steel, lumber, tex ile goods, boots or shees, or in bardware. Card rates are firm in all these branches, and the indications, according to yesterday's and to-day's advices, are for a heavier trade as soon as labor disturbances have been settled. The consumptive requirements of the country are very heavy and manufacturers are assured that the late spring and early summer demand will be suffi-ciently heavy to keep their mills running full time. There are indications of a very heavy demand for steel rails and railway material generally, for consumptive requirements went of the Mississippi river. There are inquiries in the market this week for large supplies of bridge iron, for several bridges to be erected during the fall and

winter. The boot and shoe manufacturers report an improving demand during the past few days and factories, though working slack, are preparing as actively as is usual at this season for the fall lemands.

The paper mills, making all kinds of paper from news to writing, are quite busy and are bolding prices at the highest notch. A partial suspension will probably take piece in this trade from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning of each week. The receipt of lumber at all Atlantic ports for the past six days her been unusus. for the past six days has been unusually large, and contractors and builders are paying the ruling prices with-out objection. White and yellow pine are in abundant supply and freight rates, especially in yellow pine, are higher than usual. The hard woods are generally in only moderate sup-ply, and dry stuff is selling at outside

The wool market continues weak and dull; sales for the past week are about one-third of the average consumption. Manufacturers decline to purchese for forward requirements on account of

the expected heavy importations and the abundant American cip. Employers generally anticipate a blowing over of the present labor storm, and believe that the demand for material and merchandise of all kinds will be strong enough to prevent any suspension of production

during the coming summer.

Money lenders are making preparations for placing several millions in the West and South during the coming summer and fall, because of the active demand for capital there and a more remunerative rate of interest obtainable.
The coal trade is very active, both in

anthracite and bituminous, and no cutting of prices is likely to be entered upon. The stock of coal in the East and South is extremely low and the demand is improving. The May authracite quots will be filled on May 22d, and the June quots will be 2,500. 000 tons. The prospects for the coal trade are extremely bright, and mannfacturing interests generally are look-ing for a general improvement in spite of the cloudy conditions of the atmosphere at this time.

Anym by can eatch a cold now. The trouble is to let go, like the man who caught the bear. We advise our readers to keep a bottle of Dr. Bull s Cough Syrup handy.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send elf-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOHEPH T. INUAV. Station D. Bers For.

B-1-B-FIRE!

LEWIS Hand Fire Extinguishers

75e Ench, \$8 Per Dozen. JAS. JAY SHITH & CO.,

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NEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

Election Notice. OFFICE FACTORS' MUTUAL INS. Co. THE annual election for a Board of Trus-tees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, 18 Madison st., TIESDAY, MAY 18, 1886, between the bours of 12 m. and 3 p.m. N. FONTAINE, Pres. James E. Buaslay, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CORRUGATED IRON SIDING And Iron Roofing.



Fire, Wind, Water and lightning proof Suitable for all kinds of buildings. For prices and estimates at factory rates, call on or address MEMPHIS METAL & WOOD MP'G CO.,

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EASTER HATS!

OW IS THE TIME TO CHANGE HATS! for its Internal to Chianon Haisifor the Serius Hats have made their
appearance, and MARTIN COREN. The
ATTER, has the Largest Stock in the
city. They comprise all the Latest Novelties: they are of the Best Standard Brands,
in all co ors and kinds, from the little baby's
hat to the old grandpa's. Young men's light
colored Derbys from \$100 up to \$350. We
sell a Derby for \$3.30, sold everywhere for \$4.

sw Ladies especially invited to examine our large stock of Children's Straw Hats.

Martin Cohen. THE HATTER, 219 MAIN ST.

GOOD NEWS! A. HEXTER

No. 214 Main St. Has just received a large stock of the latest styles of CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS

for Pants, which we will make to order at much less than the usual prices. We will make a good all-wool pants for \$5. Call and examine our goods. Alea, a complete line of GENTs FURNISHING GOODS for the coming season at our usual low prices.

A. HEXTER, NO. 214 MAIN ST.

PIANOS and ORGANS Direct from Factory to Purchas-W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. | Monte Pickens & Co., Memphis

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The old firm of JOHN K. SPEED & CO. will continue the business at the same place, No. 363 Front street.

JOHN K. SPEED. Memphis, Tann., May 6, 1886,

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

IN retiring from the firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS, I commend the successors of the old firm to the good will of my friends.

J. M. PHILLIPS.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

THE firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, we solicit their and our friends for a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing that all business entrusted to us shall be as carefully looked after as heretofore. Monthly, Tenn., May 8, 1886,

Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$25,000.

J. R. GODWIN, Pres't. J. M. GOODBAR, Vice-Pres't. C. H. RAINE, Cashler

Board of Directors. J. M. GOODBAR, M. GAVIN, T. B. SIMS, CHARLES KNEY, R. T. COOPER, C. B. BRYAN. J. R. GODWIN.
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TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM! Try Zellner's English Walkingfast Shoes ZELLNER'S 83 Gents' Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city
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ZELLNER'S 82 Ladies' Kid Button Shoes,
with silk worsteid button holes, are the greatest bargains you have ever seen.

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